

Quiz: Semantic Web and Linked Data

1. How would you define Web
 - a. Web is the information space that provides the Internet
 - b. Web is the information space accessible through the Internet
 - c. Web is the networked community
2. When personal computers (PCs) started to be available to general public
 - a. in 1970ies
 - b. in 1980ies
 - c. after 2000
3. A “text processor” (or editor) has two main functions:
 - a. processing and editing the text
 - b. processing the text and specifying the format
 - c. processing and editing the chosen formats
4. Who was the first one to implement the idea of a web hyperlink
 - a. Bill Gates
 - b. Tim Berners-Lee
 - c. Al Gore
5. Web 3.0, often called IoT (Internet of Things), started in
 - a. in 2010/11
 - b. at the beginning of 2005
 - c. by the end of 1990
6. In a hyperlink we find two parts:
 - a. the link to the text and open data
 - b. the link to the resource and open data
 - c. the visible text and the link to the resource
7. The basic idea of the Semantic Web is to:
 - a. make available in the Web resources (or description of resources) in which the hyperlinks have a “meaning” understandable by a computer
 - b. make available in the Web resources (or description of resources) that have been automatically generated by a computer
 - c. make available in the Web hyperlinks to description of resources that are understandable by a person
8. The first step in approaching Semantic Web’s formal description is to:
 - a. define exactly the “portion of the universe” that we want to describe, and then define a “conceptual model” of it
 - b. define exactly the “portion of the text” that we want to describe, and then define it
 - c. define exactly the “portion of the universe” that we want to describe, and then define how to present it
9. A conceptual model is:
 - a. an **abstract framework** for understanding significant relationships among the entities of some environment, and for the development of consistent standards or specifications supporting that environment
 - b. a **formal framework** for understanding significant relationships among the entities of some environment, and for the development of abstract relations between them
 - c. an **abstract framework** for understanding how significant relationships among the entities exist in some environment
10. RDF is acronym for

- a. Resource Description Framework
 - b. Relative Description Formula
 - c. Resource Description Formula
11. The main notions of the RDF schema are:
- a. Classes and proprieties
 - b. Properties and objects
 - c. Classes and subjects
12. **Domain** of a property is the class of entities that can be the subject of an RDF statement where the property is used as the predicate
- a. True
 - b. False
13. **Range** of a property is the class of entities that can be the object of an RDF statement where the property is used as the predicate
- a. True
 - b. False
14. An ontology is an explicit and formal specification of the conceptual model which does not represent the part of the “universe” of interest to us.
- a. True
 - b. False
15. LOD is an acronym for
- a. Level of Openness for Data
 - b. Linked Open Data
 - c. Level of Opened Data